

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

FOR THE

Term Commencing October 1, 1898, and Ending September 30, 1900.

LOCATED AT VANCOUVER.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
GWIN HICKS, - - STATE PRINTER.
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TRUSTEES.

W. W. MCCREEDIE, <i>President</i> ,	Vancouver.
ERNEST LISTER, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Tacoma.
PROF. L. H. LEACH, <i>Treasurer</i>,	. . . . .	Chehalis.
DR. C. QUEVLI,	. . . . .	Tacoma.
EDGAR LEMMAN,	. . . . .	Walla Walla.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. W. MCCREEDIE, ERNEST LISTER, L. H. LEACH.

PROF. JAMES WATSON, *Director*.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

To the Governor and Legislature of the State of Washington:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with law we have the honor to submit to you the Seventh Biennial Report of the School for Defective Youth, covering the term commencing October 1, 1898, and ending September 30, 1900.

During the past two years all of the departments of the institution have been well attended, and the numbers are increasing from year to year. We herewith attach the annual reports of the director of the school, Prof. James Watson, to which we would respectfully call your attention. In these reports will be found statistical information showing the number of scholars in attendance, the counties from which they were admitted, and the work accomplished in the different departments of the institution during the two years.

The following tables show the condition of the finances of the institution: Table number one shows the unexpended balances on hand October 1, 1898, of the funds appropriated by the legislature of 1897, the amounts expended from the funds from October 1, 1898, to March 31, 1899, and the amounts reverting to the state treasury. Table number two shows the amounts of the appropriations made by the legislature of 1899, the amounts expended from the same from April 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, and the balances on hand October 1, 1900. Table number three shows the balances on hand in the Idaho fund November 15, 1899, the amount received from November 15, 1899, to September 30, 1900, the amount expended during the same period, and the balance on hand October 1, 1900. In table number four is shown the expenditures for maintenance during the two years ending September 30, 1900, under classified heads. Table number five is a recapitulation of the inventory of the institution taken on October 1, 1900. Table number six shows the recommendations for appropriations for the two years commencing April 1, 1901.

These tables cover in a clear and concise manner the financial condition of the institution and also the recommendations made by this board for the appropriations with which to conduct the institution during the coming two years and for improvements that, in our opinion, are necessary.

TABLE I.

Statement showing amount of appropriations made by the Legislature of 1897; amounts unexpended October 1, 1898; amounts expended from October 1, 1898, to March 31, 1899, and amounts, if any, reverting to state treasury.

FUNDS.	Original appropriation.	On hand Oct. 1, 1898.	Expended from Oct. 1, 1898, to March 31, 1899.	Reverted to State Treasury.
Maintenance	\$58,060 00	\$27,642 91	\$14,911 43	\$12,731 48
Electric light plant and dynamo.....	1,800 00	193 19	.....	193 19

TABLE II.

Statement showing the amount of the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1899, the same being available April 1, 1899; the amounts expended and the balances on hand October 1, 1900.

FUNDS.	Amount of appropriation.	Expended from April 1, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900.	Unexpended balance on hand Sept. 30, 1900.
Maintenance.....	\$56,000 00	\$39,369 73	\$16,630 27
Laundry	2,000 00	1,965 64	34 36
Construction of sewer and right of way for same	2,500 00	2,495 21	4 79

TABLE III.

IDAHO FUND.

This fund is made up from the moneys received from the State of Idaho for the care of their deaf mute and feeble-minded children.

Received from former treasurer Nov. 15, 1899.	Amount received Nov. 15, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900.	Total amount on hand Nov. 15, 1899, and received to Sept. 30, 1900.	Amount expended Nov. 15, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900.	Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1900.
\$154 33	\$1,050 00	\$1,504 33	\$1,125 48	\$378 85

TABLE IV.

The maintenance expenditures for the two years ending September 30, 1900, can be classified under the following heads :

Salaries	\$23,973 51
Subsistence.....	12,239 57
Light, heat and power.....	5,001 55
Water.....	1,440 00
Expenses conducting trades departments.....	302 93
Improvements paid from maintenance fund	4,338 64
Physician, drugs and medicines.....	754 44
Miscellaneous.....	6,230 52
Total.....	\$54,281 16

TABLE V.

INVENTORY, OCTOBER, 1, 1900.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND:	
Land, 17½ acres	\$4,250 00
Buildings and permanent improvements.....	100,516 00
SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED:	
Land, 5 acres	1,250 00
Buildings and permanent improvements.....	20,545 00
*Furniture, furnishings and tools.....	10,325 00
*Steam heating, lighting and laundry plants.....	16,935 00
*Farm implements and live stock.....	860 00
*Groceries, dry goods, etc.....	390 00
*Fuel.....	843,75
*Printing office	550 00
Total.....	<u>\$156,464 75</u>

*These items refer to all departments,

TABLE VI.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

For maintenance, 175 scholars at \$200 per annum each.....	\$70,000 00
Building for class rooms, girls' dormitories and equipment.....	40,000 00
Boiler house and moving boiler at school for feeble minded	2,500 00
General repairs and improvements, all departments.....	4,000 00
Library	400 00
Total.....	<u>\$116,900 00</u>

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

During the past two years it has been necessary to expend a large amount of money for repairs and improvements to the institution. All of the roofs and outside wood work of the buildings have been repainted and the interior has been kalsomined and revarnished, adding greatly to the appearance of the institution. This work was done during the last vacation term. It has also been necessary to relay most of the flooring in the basement of the building for the deaf and blind. A cement floor has been placed in a portion of the basement of the building for feeble minded and this room is now used as a store room and also as a play room for the boys during the rainy season. Repairs have been made to the heating system of the school for the deaf and blind. It has also been necessary to put in a large amount of work repairing and improving the sewer system. The main sewer runs across the flat directly in front of the institution, to the Columbia river. In a distance of 2,100 feet there is a fall of only two feet on this line. It was necessary to take up and relay about 600 feet of the sewer pipe and to place on the hill, a short distance from the building, an automatic flush tank with a capacity of 6,400 gallons. This tank is built of brick and ce-

ment and the work on it is done in a most substantial manner. The entire line of pipe across the flat, which is about 2,800 feet in length, has been re-cemented and the outlet re-laid and additional protection placed around it. The plumbing in the two schools has at all times been unsatisfactory and during the past two years it has been necessary to expend a large amount for repairs on the same. New fences have been erected at the school for the deaf and also at the school for feeble-minded.

The cost of these improvements paid for from the maintenance fund has been about as follows:

Painting, varnishing and kalsomining building.....	\$1,417 00
Repairs and improvements to sewer system.....	511 00
Repairs made to plumbing, etc.....	711 00
New floors and fences.....	189 00
Total.....	\$2,828 00

In addition to the amount here shown, there has also been expenditures from the maintenance fund for a large number of smaller improvements.

The appropriation of \$2,000 made by the last Legislature for the construction of a laundry building and the purchase of laundry machinery has been expended. With this appropriation a wooden building has been erected, and an 80-inch mangle, an extractor, a washing machine, an ironing machine and 10-horse-power engine installed in the building. All of the washing for the three departments of the school is now done at the laundry.

The appropriation of \$2,500 for the construction of a sewer from the building for feeble minded, and connected with the sewer at the building for deaf and blind, has been expended. By the construction of this sewer it has been possible to do away with the cesspools near the building, which were a menace to the health of the inmates.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

A small printing office is now conducted at the institution, under the direction of Professor Applewhite, teacher of the higher classes. About five boys are usually employed in this department printing circulars, lesson leaflets and other work of the school, and in the publication of the "Washingtonian," a semi-monthly magazine covering school matters.

All of the brooms used at the institution are manufactured in the department for broom making, by three blind boys, and a

shoe-making department is operated, in which a number of the deaf boys do all of the shoe repairing required for the school, working under the direction of an instructor.

In our opinion, the industrial training department at this institution ought to be extended by the introduction of a department of carpentry and the extension of the departments already in operation. As the attendance at the school becomes larger it will be possible to gradually increase the work along these lines.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For maintenance of all the departments of the institution we would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of \$70,000 be made. This is figured upon a yearly per capita cost of \$200 with an estimated number of 175 and, in our opinion, the amount requested will not exceed the requirements.

For the erection of a new building to be used for class rooms and for dormitories for girls, at the department for deaf and blind, we would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of \$40,000 be made.

For the erection of a boiler house at the department for feeble-minded and for moving the boiler from its present location to the new boiler house and making all necessary connections, we would recommend that an appropriation of \$2,500 be made.

For general repairs and improvements for all departments of the school we would recommend that an appropriation of \$4,000 be made. This amount is necessary for general repairs, painting, improving grounds, repairs and improvements to the wooden building used as a carpenter shop and for the broom-making departments, and for necessary repairs to, and extension of, the steam heating plant, at the school for deaf and blind.

In the report of the director of the institution the erection of a building to be used as a hospital, is recommended. While this improvement would be an excellent one, still we feel that at this time other improvements are more necessary and would also say that if the appropriation for the erection of a building to be used as a girls' dormitory and class room building is made, it will be possible to use a large room on one of the upper floors of the present building for hospital purposes should it be required at any time.

We desire at this time to express our appreciation of the services of Prof, James Watson, the Director of the School, and also of the other officers and employes.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. MCCREEDIE, President,

ERNEST LISTER, Secretary,

L. H. LEACH, Treasurer,

C. QUEVLI,

EDGAR LEMMAN,

Trustees Washington School for Defective Youth.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES AND THEIR SALARIES.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.
James Watson.....	Director	\$1,500 00
*J. A. Applewhite.....	Teacher	900 00
*A. G. Mashburn.....	"	765 00
*A. W. Dobyns.....	"	700 00
*Mrs. C. Watson.....	"	675 00
*Hanna G. Petit.....	"	675 00
*Robina Tillinghast.....	"	540 00
*Alice McCreddie	"	270 00
*Marion A. Schaffer.....	"	340 00
*J. C. Kane	"	459 00
Mrs. S. M. Jewell.....	Matron building for feeble-minded.....	480 00
*Linna Richardson.....	" " deaf and blind	450 00
*J. M. Rickets	Supervisor boys' building for feeble-minded....	315 00
*F. B. Thomas.....	Shoemaker	405 00
*J. S. Harvey.....	Engineer	630 00
E. White.....	Watchman building for deaf and blind	480 00
W. F. Taylor.....	" " feeble-minded.....	480 00
J. Pruks	Gardener and teamster	540 00
*Mrs. J. R. Eaton.....	Asst. supervisor, boys', feeble-minded	225 00
*Addie Coulter.....	Supervisor girls' building feeble-minded.....	180 00
Mary Conley.....	Cook building for feeble-minded	300 00
*Edith Wilson.....	" " deaf and blind	225 00
*Clara Calder.....	" " " "	225 00
*Maggie Gilroy	Maid " " " "	162 00
*May E. Rensifer.....	" " " "	162 00
*Ora L. Blair.....	" " " feeble-minded.....	162 00
*A. F. Medland	Laundryman	450 00
*Antoinette Spieler	Assistant in laundry.....	162 00
*Henry Smith.....	Waiter and cleaner	162 00
*Kate Nolan.....	Night guard building for deaf and blind	180 00

* Employed for only nine months each year.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR.

To the Board of Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to herewith submit the thirteenth annual report of the Washington School For Defective Youth, for the year ending May, 1899, it being my thirteenth annual report as director.

A great many people have erroneously considered this institution in the sense of an asylum or retreat and not as a school, but its real object is becoming better understood each year, and it is thus being placed in its true light, and recognized as a purely educational institution.

There was a time in history, when the deaf and the blind were cruelly disposed of, and in the case of the deaf it was contended by great physicians and scientists that only through the sense of hearing, could the mind of such be cultivated; and they were thus doomed to an unhappy lot. It was not until the seventeenth century that the skeptics began to weaken and realize that the deaf could be educated through the sense of sight.

From the statistics of the United States we learn that there are over 127,000 persons who are so hard of hearing as to be classed as deaf, and of those there are 80,000 who are unable to speak. Prior to the year 1817 there were no institutions for the education of the deaf, while now, nearly every state in the Union has one or more schools for the education of this class, with some 10,000 pupils in attendance.

The education of the deaf is claiming the life-long attention of some of the brightest minds, and new means and methods, all pointing to the same grand end, are evolved and put into practice each year. Contrasting the condition of the uneducated deaf who lived in what we can properly term the dark ages, to that enjoyed by them today, we find instead of creatures without mental development, first-class mechanics, successful merchants, trusted county officers, reliable civil service clerks, brilliant journalists, eminent sculptors, great painters, and even recog-

nized and oft-quoted poets. The strides in the education of this class have certainly been marvelous.

Of those who cannot see, there are over 50,000. We have some of them with us, but their misfortune bears lightly upon them in their school days, which are the happiest of their dark lives. As the deaf are educated through the sense of sight, so are the blind through the senses of touch and hearing. Through education, the blind have risen to eminence; and we do not forget how John Milton, blind, at the age of 44 years, gave to us the immortal "Paradise Lost."

For the feeble-minded we cannot promise so bright a future. In their imperfect way, they seem to do the best they can in spite of the heavy mental handicap under which they labor; and while we cannot show the same satisfactory results as with the deaf or the blind, we can feel that their training and education renders their condition far, far better than when left to themselves; and their improvement, be it ever so slight, brings sunshine into what was before a darkened home.

I am pleased to state generally that each department of the school has continued its course of usefulness during the year, and practical instruction has been given both in and out of the class room.

The number in attendance during the term was 132.

Department for the deaf.....	males 35	females 33
" " " blind.....	5	7
" " " feeble-minded.....	29	23

Of this number twenty-seven were enrolled for the first time and none of them had been under training in any similar school. Of the new pupils, sixteen were feeble-minded, one blind and ten deaf.

Three of the deaf boys had received some training in the public schools before the loss of their hearing. One of them, now thirteen years of age, became deaf through an attack of scarlet fever over a year ago; and the other boys, aged respectively 7 and 8 years, lost their hearing from an attack of spinal meningitis some four months before entering. These boys will sink into dumbness unless a special effort is made by their instructors to keep up their speech, and this they have done as far as was possible without neglecting the other members of the class. But to keep up, and improve the speech of these children, as well as to

train several others who have the power of vocalization, it will be necessary to employ a teacher who will devote his whole time to that special branch of instruction.

I may remark that all schools for the deaf, both in this country and in Canada, with one exception, employ teachers for this purpose; and it is the desire of your Honorable Board that this school should rank among the best, and it is to be hoped that special classes in articulation and lip-reading will be re-established next term.

The work of the class room in the three departments of the school has been satisfactory. The sixty-eight pupils in the department for the deaf are under the instruction of four teachers, two male and two female; but owing to the difference in the attainments of the pupils, each teacher has from one to three subdivisions in each class. This is unavoidable, unless the teaching staff is increased, which should be done especially for the benefit of the lower grades on account of so much individual instruction being required. It is the consensus of opinion of all educators of the deaf that a class should not contain more than twelve to fourteen pupils, and that, when regularly graded.

In the department for the blind, twelve pupils, five boys and seven girls have been in attendance this term. Their progress has been most marked in the literary department and reflects great credit on their teacher. Three girls and one boy have received instruction on the pianoforte and one has become so proficient as to be now capable of imparting instruction on that instrument.

There have been fifty-two pupils in attendance in the department of the feeble-minded during the term, all of whom have been much benefited by the training they have received.

The matron, teachers and supervisors are ever zealous and watchful, and constantly instruct them in manners and morals. The pupils much enjoy their school life and take delight in this regular class work, in the kindergarten and calisthentic exercises, and also in the class singing and marching.

The work of the education and training of this class of defective children has been recognized by the National Educational Association, and these schools are now classed under special department number XVI.

A prevalent notion is that in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a

child deprived of sight should be trained and treated differently than a seeing child. This is an absolute error and reacts disastrously in the future on the child himself. As the importance of the early education and training of the blind cannot be overestimated, you will pardon me for quoting from an address delivered by the pioneer educator of the blind in this country, Dr. Samuel G. Howe. Speaking of blind children, he says:

“Better a bruise or a bump than not make their own way about. If an ordinary child falls over an object, you say: ‘Jump up and try again.’ You should cry that to the blind child also. But, no; those dear children must learn no hard lesson through suffering. Every obstacle must be removed from their way, which must be carpeted with velvet; and they must be cautioned against danger instead of being encouraged to meet it. They are helped to do what they should learn to do alone, kept at home when they should be urged abroad, seated in the rocking chair when they should be tumbling about the house and grounds, helped and waited upon when they should be taught to help and wait upon themselves, spared when they should be urged, enervated when they should be hardened; and often demoralized by the habit of receiving as gifts, what they should earn by hard effort, or resolutely forego.

“For one blind child who is properly trained to consider the dangers, difficulties and obstacles arising from his condition, as things to be met and overcome by sharpened senses, by hard study or hard effort, by muscular strength and activity, by courage and presence of mind, by self-confidence and resolution, for one trained up in this spirit, a score are enervated and emasculated for life by excess of sympathy and unwise help during childhood.

“It frequently happens that parents refuse to send a blind child to school until the best years for study are passed, simply from excess of affection and anxiety about its safety. The other children may wander abroad to gather courage and strength from facing dangers and overcoming difficulties; but this dear pet who has the sorest need of all to be trained to hardy self-reliance, who should become strong in limb, and supple in joint; who should be a good gymnast, and climb, and jump, and lift weights, and swim, and row; who should saw and pile wood, and feed cattle, and be put to every possible kind of work about

the house and farm, that he may become healthy in body and resolute in purpose, the better to travel this stony road of life—he must be wrapped in flannel and kept in the rocking chair, to grow up pale and flabby, and awkward, and timid, because ‘his mother loved him, not wisely but too well.’”

What Dr. Howe thus stated thirty years ago, is just as true to-day, and I am pleased to state that through no similar mistaken kindness is any one of our pupils in this department allowed to be dependent in any great degree, but to be self-reliant so far as possible.

HEALTH.

We are pleased to report that the year just closing has been one of almost uninterrupted good health, with the exception of about twenty-five cases of chicken-pox of a mild type, two cases of typhoid fever and one case of pneumonia in the department for the feeble-minded, and one case of the latter disease in the building for the deaf. The typhoid fever germ had no doubt been brought here by the young girl, Mercy Jackson, who succumbed to the disease and died on the morning of the 10th of September. From inquiries made regarding her, it developed that she had been in a measure confined to her bed for a couple of weeks before coming on the 31st of August. Upon her arrival at the school she was feeling so ill that she was put to bed and a doctor was called the following morning. Everything that medical skill and nursing could do was tendered, but without avail, and we regret to record that she died nine days after her arrival.

A few days after, another girl was taken down with the same disease and was, by order of your board, removed to the Sisters' hospital, where she was attended by Dr. J. R. Smith. After three weeks' treatment she returned to the school completely recovered. The whole building was thoroughly disinfected, and no other cases developed.

The two cases of pneumonia above referred to were both severe and caused as much anxiety for a time, but through excellent medical skill on the part of the attending physicians, Drs. Smith and Hixon, and careful nursing, both boys made excellent recoveries.

CHANGES.

Owing to the discontinuance of the art, vocal and articulation classes, Professors Rollins and Boyer were not re-engaged, and

Professor Applewhite was appointed as teacher of the high class to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Professor Connor, who decided not to return on account of a reduction in his salary. Miss Helen Gundlach, in the department for feeble-minded, resigned to accept the superintendency of the kindergarten schools in Spokane city, and Miss Maud E. Freese, an experienced kindergartener, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

INDUSTRIAL.

Our industrial departments have been successful, considering that the pupils work only a short time before and after school hours. The three blind boys have made all the brooms used in both buildings during the year, and there are still a number in the store-room for future use.

These boys have in contemplation the opening of a broom shop during the summer, in or near some town, and endeavor to earn their own living during the vacation. So much for the habits of industry and appreciation of the honor of labor instilled into their minds while obtaining a literary training. We heartily wish them every success in their venture.

Five boys have worked in the printing office in setting up type for "The Washingtonian," our semi-monthly school paper, the neat and workmanlike appearance of which attests the care with which they perform their work. They have also set up and printed lesson leaflets for class work. Professor Applewhite takes charge of the printing office in addition to his class room duties.

In the shoe shop four boys have done all the repairing of shoes required by the pupils in both buildings under the direction and with the assistance of a practical shoemaker, John Samuelson, who is also supervisor of the boys.

To make the shoe shop a still greater success, it would be advisable to employ a supervisor of boys and allow the shoemaker to devote his whole time to instruct in the trade. As the boys cannot be put on new work until they are expert at repairing, they could have the opportunity of observing such work performed by the instructor, who could also have time to prepare work for them while they are in class room, so that when they enter the shop they could go immediately to work.

The girls, under the matron, Mrs. Lou Cochran, have been

instructed in cutting, fitting and making dresses and other articles of wearing apparel, as well as plain sewing on bed quilts and household linen, and also the mending of clothing. In addition to this, they daily make up beds, sweep, scrub and keep in order their side of the building; and also wash, with the assistance of one maid, all the dishes used in the dining room, three times a day. Lessons in cooking have been given to the larger girls, two and three times a week, from the time a room was set apart for that purpose until it was required as a bed room. Since that time the girls have gone into the kitchen in rotation, and have assisted the cook in preparing the meals for the whole school. Their knowledge of cooking has been put to the test on a few occasions by allowing the cooks a respite from work and requiring the girls to prepare the dinner and supper for the school. It is needless to remark that they acquitted themselves most creditably.

The boys do all the sweeping, dusting, making of beds and keeping in order their part of the building. Thus each boy, young or old, has certain daily duties to perform.

In the department for the feeble-minded the girls sweep, dust, mop floors, wash dishes; and those who can do so, assist in repairing clothing. A few of them render valuable assistance in the kitchen. The boys assist the supervisors in keeping their part of the building in a clean and orderly condition, assist in the laundry, wash dishes, care for their own dining room, and also saw all the stove wood required for the kitchen range.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The pipes in the girls' lavatory and bath room in the building for the deaf, have given much trouble during the latter part of the term, it being almost impossible to prevent them from leaking. It is evident they require a complete overhauling. In the boys' lavatory on the second floor, I would suggest that a wooden floor be laid and the present cement floor be removed, as it is badly cracked. When it is being cleaned, or water accidentally spilled upon it, it goes through and injures the ceiling underneath. The lavatory and bath room in the boys' basement will require new flooring and the tubs to be reset.

As the boys in ~~this~~^{the} building for feeble-minded have no place for exercise during the rainy season, except one small room, I

would respectfully suggest that the east end room in the basement be floored so that they could use it without raising a cloud of dust and dirt, as at present.

The steam boilers and steam pipes in the boiler rooms of both buildings will require to be overhauled so that they may be placed in a good condition for the next term.

With a view of enabling the blind to become more self-supporting, I would recommend the purchase of a Remington typewriter, and the necessary material for making bead baskets and vases; and to open up a wider sphere of usefulness for the deaf boys, I would also suggest that the trade of carpentering be introduced. If such were done it would be necessary to erect a small building, or partition off a small portion of the present wood house for that purpose.

IN GENERAL.

Every third Saturday evening a lecture was delivered to the pupils upon some interesting subject by a teacher, and every Sunday afternoon they all met in the chapel for service, Sunday school being held in the morning.

The various holidays were observed in a fitting manner and social gatherings were held in the evening, when games were indulged in and much enjoyment experienced by all.

The closing exercises of the school were held in the Standard theatre, on the evening of Friday, the 26th inst., when a program was presented which was evidently appreciated by the crowded house present upon the occasion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We beg to tender our grateful thanks to Dr. E. F. Hixon for a generous supply of toys and pictures for Christmas gifts for the pupils; to Frank Eichenlaub for a crate of bananas; to the Volta Bureau, also Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., the Smithsonian Institute and Department of the Interior, for valuable documents and reports: to various newspapers, both dailies and weeklies, of this state, and newspapers from similar institutions in other states, for copies of their publications in exchange for our school paper; to Sheriff John Marsh for the use of the Standard theatre, and to J. R. Harvey for the use of electric lights on the occasion of our closing exercises.

I desire, in closing, to call attention to the conscientious devotion

to the duties entrusted to them, which has characterized our officers and teachers during the past year. Their zeal and earnestness have been very gratifying and have been important factors in the success which has attended our school year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES WATSON,
Director.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR.

To the Board of Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth:

GENTLEMEN:— I beg leave to submit herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Washington School for Defective Youth, covering the year ending May, 1900.

In the three departments of the school there have been one hundred and fifty pupils in attendance, eighty-one boys and sixty-nine girls. Of the total number, seventy-four were deaf, eighteen blind and fifty-eight feeble-minded. The increase in attendance over that of last year is eighteen, and is gratifying evidence of the confidence reposed by the community in the management of the school, and of its appreciation and approval of the improved methods of instruction pursued.

ATTENDANCE.

Following is the number admitted from each county named :

DEAF.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Clarke	6	Pierce.....	10
Cowlitz	1	Snohomish	3
Columbia	3	Spokane	7
Douglas	2	Stevens.....	2
Kittitas	1	Skagit	3
Klickitat	1	Thurston	2
Kitsap.....	1	Walla Walla.....	3
King	11	Wahkiakum.....	2
Lincoln	2	Whatcom.....	4
Lewis.....	5	Whitman.....	2
Idaho	3	.....	.....

BLIND.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Clarke	1	Pierce	3
Cowlitz	1	Spokane	3
King	3	Snohomish	2
Lewis.....	2	Whatcom	1
Klickitat	1	Idaho	1

FEEBLE-MINDED.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Clarke	5	Jefferson	2
Cowlitz	2	King	10
Chehalis	3	Kittitas	1
Columbia	1	Lincoln	1
Clallam	1	Pierce	13
Pacific	1	Snohomish	2
Spokane	7	Wahkiakum	1
Thurston	1	Walla Walla	1
Whatecom	4	Idaho	2

As noted in the foregoing tabulation, six pupils were in attendance from the State of Idaho, for whose annual board and tuition \$200 each is received from that state.

HEALTH.

The health of the household in the department for the deaf and blind has been remarkably good during the term. The only epidemic which prevailed was chicken-pox, but all who were afflicted with this ailment made satisfactory recoveries. In the department for the feeble-minded, an equally excellent health record prevailed with the exception of the death of two pupils. One, a boy eight years of age, contracted a cold, which developed into membranous croup, of which he died three days after being taken ill. The other case was that of a boy six years of age, who died of inflammatory croup one week after entering school. This boy at the time of his admission was suffering from a cold contracted while traveling at an inclement season, immediately after convalescing from an attack of the measles at his home. A member of his immediate family was at his bedside for two days before his decease. In both cases the best medical skill was rendered but without avail.

To the general plain, substantial and liberal dietary, healthful and sanitary location and condition of the buildings and surroundings, combined with the free and full ventilation of all apartments, are to be attributed in no small degree our general immunity from any serious epidemic of sickness.

LITERARY.

The difficulties encountered in the teaching of the deaf are many and only those who have had a practical school room experience can justly appreciate them.

Our methods of instruction are fully abreast with the times and are constantly being improved by such changes as experience proves to be of advantage to the pupils. During the exercises in our school rooms signs are excluded when possible, the two objects kept constantly in mind being the greatest mental development of which the child is capable and the attainment of an easy and ready command of the English language.

The pupils in the department for the deaf are divided into five regular classes, one of which being a class of seven pupils who receive their instruction orally. In the other four classes the system of instruction is largely eclectic, this being the method pursued in forty-three (43) out of fifty-seven (57) schools supported by the various states. The classes in articulation which were discontinued for one year, were resumed shortly after the opening of the term. The pupils who receive this special instruction are drawn from the various classes, at stated periods, and classified according to their ability in articulation and lip-reading.

All deaf children cannot be taught to articulate, therefore the method always used in instruction is the one best suited to the capabilities of the child. The following endorsement of this plan from the joint standing committee on humane institutions to the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1897, is worthy of note: "It would be natural to conclude that deaf children of varying degrees of intelligence and aptitude for instruction, and differing in physical conditions and experience, would require for their best educational development different methods of instruction, or different combinations of methods. The soundness of this conclusion is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of all experts who are not blinded by local or financial prejudices." I would here respectfully suggest that instruction in drawing be resumed, as this branch forms as important a factor in the education of the deaf as with hearing children.

The blind pupils have made good progress in their studies and the results are all that can be expected. I would suggest that classes in vocal music be resumed, as that branch is much enjoyed by the blind. Primarily, our object is to develop the intellect and secondly to fit the blind child to eventually go out into the world and take his place equally and reputably with his seeing brother. The surest way of accom-

plishing this is to give him not only his school work but such a home training as will render him self-helpful and enterprising; have him grow up sound and helpful in body and mind; make him free of all those peculiarities so often apparent with the blind; acquaint him with the social usages and customs of his fellow men; in fact make him a reliant, a responsible and a useful member of society. Toward such a conception all of our efforts unceasingly tend.

In the department for the feeble-minded all of the pupils capable of instruction, are divided into six classes, under the care of two teachers, Miss Marion A. Shaffer and Mr. J. C. Kane.

The attractive and graphic methods of the kindergarten are of special service in the training of these children. Familiar objects substitute arbitrary characters as far as possible, and thus the child assimilates much without conscious effort. Strict school discipline is maintained, thus stimulating them and preventing them from relapsing into sluggish habits of thought or action. Following is an outline of the school work with the number of pupils taking each study indicated:

Reading chart 30, Primer 9, second reader 5, third reader 8, addition 12, subtraction 2, multiplication 4, division 4, primary geography 14, writing 34, drawing 21, singing 32, bead stringing 33, peg board 35, lacing 14, sewing cards 19, paper folding 18, weaving 18, cutting and pasting 18, coloring 20, clay modeling 12.

The pupils in each department of the school have been painstaking and zealous in their work, and the progress of all has been eminently satisfactory.

CHANGES.

Several changes have been made among the teachers and officers which are here chronicled. Miss Carrie Ray Stinson from the North Carolina school was appointed as special teacher to take charge of the articulation branch, and Miss Anna B. Chidester of Tacoma, Wash., formerly of the Ohio State Institution, was appointed to the class in oral work. Miss May L. Crawford and Mr. A. G. Mashburn, both of whom had some years of experience in the work in the Arkansas Institution for the Deaf, were appointed as teachers. The former was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Miss Hilda B. Watson, B.S., who resigned at the close of the last term, and was married

during the vacation to Supt. E. S. Tillinghast of the Montana school, and the latter to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. N. Marshall, who accepted a more lucrative position in the Utah school.

Owing to the increased attendance in the department for the blind, and the fact that the number of grades nearly equaled the number of pupils, it was found necessary to employ an assistant teacher for Miss Pettitt, who has taught the class of blind here for the past seven years, so Miss Tabitha McKeehan was appointed to the position.

In the department for feeble-minded, Mr. J. C. Kane was appointed teacher of the boys, vice Miss Maud Freese, who resigned to accept an appointment in the kindergarten department of the public schools of Spokane.

Mrs. Lou Cochran, who had very acceptably filled the position of matron for nearly two years, resigned to resume house-keeping and enjoy the quiet of a home, and Mrs. Cora Moore, of this city, was appointed to the vacancy.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

In addition to their school work, the boys not employed at a trade were occupied before and after school hours in cutting and carrying stove wood, peeling potatoes, keeping the yards in order, sweeping and dusting, waiting on the tables in the dining room, assisting the gardener on out-door work and cleaning windows. Specified work is allotted to each boy at the beginning of the month and he is required to perform his special task in the best manner possible till the beginning of the following month, when a change of duties is assigned.

The deaf girls perform all the various duties required in a household, such as washing dishes, setting tables, making beds, sweeping, cleaning and dusting of rooms, and each day they take turn, two at a time, in assisting in the kitchen and thus learning the art of cooking. The larger girls in turn were required to assist in the ironing of the clothes in the laundry, after school hours. They were also instructed in the making of dresses and other articles of wearing apparel. crochet and lace work and the making of bed quilts and bed linen.

The blind girls, in spite of their infirmity, rendered excellent assistance in the general housework and plain sewing.

All of the girls in the department for the feeble-minded, who are capable, have been taught to perform all the various household duties and to assist in the kitchen daily. A class of the older girls has been taught to do plain sewing, also mending and darning. Some of them have made patchwork quilts, doing all the sewing themselves and completing the articles in a most artistic manner. The boys of this department, under the direction and with the assistance of the boys' supervisor, perform all of the work inside of the building, such as setting tables, washing dishes, sweeping, dusting, making of beds, cleaning windows, sawing stove wood and the keeping of the house and yards in order. In this department, as they have separate dining rooms, the sexes never meet except when socials are held on special occasions, and then, in the presence of a teacher or officer of the school.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

During the summer vacation a laundry building was erected at the building for the deaf and blind, and furnished with an eighty-inch steam mangle, an extractor, a washer and an ironer, all being of the most modern pattern. The power is derived by carrying the steam from the boiler room in underground pipes to a ten-horse power engine in the laundry, where the washing of the three departments of the school is done.

The appropriation for sewer extension was expended in constructing one from the building for feeble-minded and connecting it with the main line from the building for the deaf and blind, thus doing away with the cesspits at that building, which were always a menace to the health of the household. About two months ago it was discovered that our main sewer was choked where it crosses the slough through the property of Col. B. F. Shaw, at the same point where the flow of sewerage was obstructed upon two previous occasions. It is contended by certain parties, experienced in this class of construction, that the springy condition of the ground in the slough during the stage of high water in the river has permitted the sewer pipe to settle of its own weight, and the result is that there are several hundred feet of pipe sunk below the proper grade. To keep the sewer open, even with the pipe raised to its proper level, I beg to repeat the suggestion embodied in the report submitted two years ago, namely, that an automatic flush tank be placed

on the north side of the main road at the point where the sewer crosses to enter the B. F. Shaw property, which would obviate any further trouble from this source.

During the term the supervisors and the gardener, assisted by the boys, built a new picket fence along the east side of the property of each building, which, when painted, will add much to the appearance of the premises.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

The number of pupils in attendance is as great as can be accommodated in our present buildings, and as the population of our state is increasing very rapidly, the number of children for whom the school is designed will increase in proportion, and will be seeking admission. In fact, the enlargement of our buildings is already a necessity. In the building for the deaf and the blind, we are hampered for school room accommodation, and have had to use the assembly room for that purpose, three classes having been instructed there during the term. Again, the girls' dormitory became so crowded that we were compelled to place a number of the larger girls in a room in the fourth story of the building, from which, in the event of a fire, there are no means of escape except by the stairway leading thereto. The mere mention of this fact suggests to the mind the terrible calamity which would in all likelihood occur should a fire get control of this only exit, as the windows of the room which they occupy are over forty feet from the ground. The bath room and lavatory accommodations, also, is altogether inadequate for the number of pupils even at the present time. To overcome and do away with the dangers and the disadvantages to which reference has been made, I would respectfully suggest the erection of a school building, to be located east of the main building, sufficiently large to accommodate all the classes, and thus leave the rooms in the third floor of this building to be occupied for dormitory purposes. In the basement of the proposed new school building, the necessary room could be had for lavatories, bath rooms and a swimming pool for the boys. The bath rooms now occupied by the boys could then be so arranged as to be utilized by the girls.

With the view of placing us in a position to successfully cope with any contagious or infectious disease with which the school

may be visited at any time in the future, I would most respectfully beg to renew my recommendation as contained in a former report, namely, that an hospital building be erected in the northwest corner of the grounds of the building for the deaf and blind. This would furnish the necessary complete isolation and could be used by the three departments of the school. This building would require to be heated by steam which could be supplied from our present steam plant, have city water introduced and be fitted up with sick and convalescent wards, nurses' quarters, closets, kitchen and other necessary rooms so that the complete separation of the three classes of children, and a distinct isolation of malignant cases might be maintained. If such a system of separation did not prevail, an epidemic existing in either one of our buildings might be carried to the other, or a child already enfeebled by a previous ailment, although convalescent might contract another, which might result fatally.

Believing that soundness of body engenders strength of mind, I feel that a gymnasium has become a necessity for systematic physical development of our pupils and would suggest that a suitable frame building be erected for that purpose. During the rainy season there is no place of recreation for the small boys except in the study hall and corridors. Such a building would furnish them a place for play and avoid inevitable wear and tear to household furniture.

To still further improve the grounds and at the same time enable the blind pupils especially to take out-door exercise during the rainy season, I would respectfully suggest that asphalt walks be laid to various points on the campus.

The dining room accommodation for the boys in the building for the feeble-minded is not sufficient for any degree of comfort for the pupils, or for those whose duty require them to see the meals served and partaken of in an orderly manner. Two of the tables are crowded into a small room which leaves scarcely any space to pass between them and none for the waiters, so that the service is rendered with much inconvenience. The table which is occupied by the large boys is placed in the basement hallway, which affords a very limited space. As a remedy which would allow ample dining-room accommodation for several years hence, I would suggest that the steam boiler for heating purposes be removed to the old laundry building, which stands

some thirty feet in the rear of the main structure. By the removal of the temporary partition between the boiler room and the small sitting room now occupied by the boys, the additional space would make an excellent dining room. The room in the east end of the basement, if floored, ceiled and wainscoted, would make an excellent sitting and play room for the boys.

Three of the blind boys have made all of the brooms used in both of the buildings.

The deaf boys, with the instructor in the shoe shop, have done all the cobbling required for the three departments of the school.

Five boys in the printing office, under the direction of Mr. Applewhite, teacher of the higher classes, have published "The Washingtonian," and printed circulars, lesson leaflets, etc.

As I believe there are several boys in the feeble-minded department of the school who have sufficient mental capacity to acquire some handicraft, I would suggest the introduction of the trade of shoemaking. It would test their aptitude for manual employment, and it is one that would not require much of an outlay for the furnishing of the necessary tools and material. This training would not alone benefit them while here, but would place them in a position to contribute to their support when they leave school.

IN GENERAL.

During the term the school life of the pupils has been made pleasant by the holding of social meetings in the assembly hall, a pantomime at Christmas, the due observance of all legal holidays and by lectures on interesting subjects by the male teachers.

Prominent among our visitors was His Excellency Governor Geer, accompanied by Secretary of State J. Dunbar and State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman, comprising the state board of education of Oregon. They spent a day examining into our methods of instruction and expressed themselves as very much gratified with the work being done, as the following clipping shows: "I was greatly pleased with the work carried on at the Washington school, under the direction of Prof. Watson, and feel that the state ought to be proud of this institution. The work here is equal and superior to that of a great many of similar institutions in the country. Prof. Watson is fully alive to the interests and welfare of the unfortunate children given to his

care, and his great work speaks for itself, especially to those who take the time to visit the institution. We came over from Oregon for the purpose of gaining information as to the conduct of this institution, that we might apply it to the Oregon school, and we have gained much that we can use.

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“We were well pleased with our visit and found the Washington school a very complete establishment.”—*Vancouver Independent*.

Your attention is respectfully called to a matter which, if you deem it wise to adopt, will much enhance the personal and general appearance of the pupils, namely, the adoption of a uniform for both boys and girls. The following would be a very genteel and serviceable costume for girls, a hat, a dress and a belt. The hat to be a gray sailor with band of blue ribbon two inches wide, the dress of blue, all wool serge, trimmed with velvet, and the belt of gray velvet. The uniform for boys to consist of four pieces—coat, trousers, vest and cap, to be made of all wool gray cadet cloth, trousers to have a stripe of black braid running down the outside seam. The buttons used upon the clothing should bear the imprint of the initials of the name of the school. Similar schools in other states have adopted uniforms, and found the idea to be an excellent one in many ways.

The library for the blind has been increased by the addition of one hundred dollars' worth of books purchased from the Louisville Printing House for the Blind. A new Remington typewriter was also secured for the use of the most advanced pupils in this department, and the skill which some of them exhibit in its use is very creditable.

Our thanks are due the publishers of the newspapers of this state and to the deaf mute press for their publications which have been sent in exchange for our school paper; to the Volta bureau and the Departments of Education and the Interior at Washington, D. C., for valuable documents; to Dr. E. F. Hixon for a liberal supply of toys and picture books, and to Frank Eichenlaub for a case of oranges at Christmas.

In concluding this report, I beg to acknowledge, gentlemen, your kindly and intelligent assistance in the conduct of the affairs of the school during the year, and also desire to thank

the officers and teachers for the earnest zeal evinced in the discharge of the various duties devolving upon them.

Respectfully,

J. W. WATSON, *Director*.

Vancouver, Washington, May 31, 1900.

